

REMARKS

This Amendment, submitted in response to the Office Action dated November 16, 2005, is believed to be fully responsive to each point of rejection raised therein. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-28 are all the claims pending in the application.

I. Preliminary Matter

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner approve the drawings filed April 13, 2001.

II. Rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claim 19 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Claim 19 has been amended as indicated above. Consequently, the § 112 rejection of claim 19 should be withdrawn.

III. Rejection of claims 1-4, 6, 7, 10-13, 15-19, and 21-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 10-13, 15-19, and 21-28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Nagasaka (USP 6,519,049).

Claims 1, 25, and 28 have been amended as indicated above.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention obtains the same color as the actual goods (items) when a user uses his printer (See for example, the specification at page 2, lines 1-6). Thus, the user can confirm the color of the goods before he purchases his favorite goods.

On the other hand, the object of Nagasaka is to make the tints of the printed color image as close as possible to the tints of the color image displayed on the monitor. Col. 14, lines 18-25. In order to achieve such object, a typical procedure carries out RGB-to-R'G'B' color conversion

and R'G'B'-to-R"G"B" color conversion. Col. 14, lines 26-43. In Nagasaka, the RGB data is used in the monitor, the R'G'B' data is expressible in the gamut reproducible by the virtual color image device and the R"G"B" data is used in the printer.

Therefore, in Nagasaka, although the user can obtain the same color image as the monitor, the user cannot obtain the same color image as the actual goods because the tints of the monitor depend on its internal parameters.

In short, in the present invention, the user can obtain the same color as a predetermined color, for example, the color of the actual goods. On the other hand, in Nagasaka, the user can merely obtain the same color as on the monitor.

For at least the above reasons, claim 1 and its dependent claims should be deemed allowable. To the extent claims 25 and 28 recite similar elements, claims 25 and 28 and their dependent claims should be deemed allowable for at least the same reasons.

IV. Rejection of claims 5 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 5 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagasaka in view of Kuwata et al. (USP 6,404,509). Claims 5 and 14 should be deemed allowable by virtue of their dependency to claim 1 for the reasons set forth above. Moreover, Kuwata does not cure the deficiencies of Nagasaka.

V. New Claims

Applicant has added claims 29 and 30 to provide a more varied scope of protection. Claims 29 and 30 should be deemed allowable by virtue of their dependency to claim 1 for the reasons set forth above.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
Appln. No.: 09/833,786

Attorney Docket No.: Q64077

VI. Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

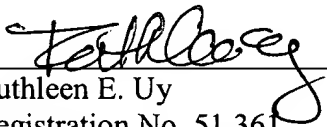
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